Reduce Your Cost of Living

THE FAIR is the reliable store that keep up the quality of its merchandles no matte ow low it cuts the prices.

OROCERIES. MEATS AND FISH

vision in the ordinance calling for re-

vision every five years.

They want to keep the people where they have them so that they can't get

The "expert" on pages 105 and 106 of his report apparently feels much sympathy for the company on this sub-

Will the aldermen show any sympathy for the people?

The telephone monopoly obliges the users of nickel phones to guarantee 5 cents per day. If the monthly deposit of nickels falls short of the guarantee the company makes the phone renter pay the difference. If there should happen to be an excess of nickels the company gobbles them all. The phone renter gets no credit for that excess.
That's the logic of the monopoly.

AL PARTY The Telephone Trust doesn't want much from the City Council.

It only wants the phone rates raised a trifle. They are not high enough at present to swell the dividends of the local and the parent company.

It only wants permission to install pay-in-advance slot machines all over the city, because people are not losing enough nickels already.

It wants the people to bear more of

its earning expenses than they do now. It wants them to deposit a nickel before they can get police or fire protection on an emergency call.

It wants the city to give it free rein to carry out its designs on the

It wants a great deal more. What aldermen will sell out their constituents to help this monopoly?

move when he ordered a new report en the telephone situation. The "exert" whose report is now in the hands of the Council Committee favored the raising of rates and a general contribution to the necessities of the phone gang. His report strangely enough showed that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is owned Body, boots and breeches by the American Telephone crowd who control the telephone business of the whole country. His report also shows that the Chicago branch of the monopoly is obliged to buy all of its equipment from a notorious Electric Company which is also owned by the American Telephone Trust. This company makes its own prices for what it sells to the other concern and the people of Chicago are expected to pay for the profits of both subsidiary institutions of the Trust.

Talk about the Tobacco Trust, the Standard Oil Trust and every other trust. The trust that is the real thing is the Telephone Trust. This Trust hits over a quarter of a million people in Chicago. Recently it has grown so bold that it managed to grab off for the purchase of its watered stock a big sum of money donated by the generous Chicago public for the immediate relief of the widows and orphans of brave firemen who gave up their lives last December in the discharge of their duty. Any alderman who votes for an ordinance favoring the Telephone Trust deserves the ignominy which he will certainly receive.

The telephone monopoly in Chicago has grown to be an unbearable nuis-

The service is rotten. The scandal attendant on the passage of the telephone ordinance by the council five years ago is not forgot-

The passage of the present ordinance will result in something more than scandal for the facts will be

easier to get at. Any alderman who votes for an increase of rates will be branded as he

ought to be-The Chicago American of June 26 contained the following vigorous ar

The New York Times announces that there is hope of telephone com petition in New York City and that Armour, the great packer of Chicago is said to be back of the plan.

The idea is to buy up certain fran chises in the State of New York, especially to get an entrance into New York City, and to give to the citisens the benefit of telephone competition and of actually cheap service.

The idea of cheap telephone service is going to grow in the United States, and eventually it is going to be realized, despite the power of any mon-

city to raise rates and abolish the pro telephone message than to send

There was a time in the United States when private individuals ex-ploited the mails and when the citizen writing a letter paid from ten cents to a dollar or more to have it delivered. Government ownership, economical, businesslike methods, phone trust and are punished. ters to two cents all over the United

country, with the latest up-to-date automatic methods, would make tele-phoning as cheap as writing letters,

and right away.

The price charged by the Bell monextortions in the United States.

A man who lives in the suburbs thirty miles from a big city acts a commutation ticket. The railroad carries his two-hundred-pound body back and forth twice a day for trust, twenty-five cents a day. If he wants asked. to talk to his house twice a day the telephone company charges him sixty cents, and charges for the wire be-

In other words, the telephone mon-opoly charges more than twice as much to carry over a wire a human voice, which weighs nothing, as the railroad charges to carry a two-hun-dred-pound man over thirty miles of solid steel rails.

And the railroad has to have terminals, and locomotives, and power; state," made by a committee appoint whereas, with the telephone, the mayor of that city and pubman's own voice is the chief power lished by order of the board of sun

that work is life only amusement.

mour, associated with others-with the Harriman estate, with Kennedy Todd and De Forest of New York, and with efficient telephone service to the city procured for the bribery."

In Chicago the receivers of the subice for \$85 a year—about one-half the co, Oct. 12, 1908. charge of the Bell monopoly. They give unlimited telephone service to private families for less than thirty dollars a year. With a full extension of their system even the poorest families will use the telephones, and be better off at the end of the year through the saving of carfare.

The charge for pay stations with this new system, which is backed by Armour and the others, is three cents per call, and the intention is to lower this rate eventually from three cents to one cent. At one cent the profit would be enormous, with the economies of the automatic telephone and a sufficient number of subscribers.

The right plan would be, of course for the business men of New York who pay enormous tolls to the telephone monopoly to get together, to bind themselves to take a new service -an automatic cheap service with certain guarantees - and through pressure of public opinion compel the granting of a franchise to an automatic company charging the lowest possible rate.

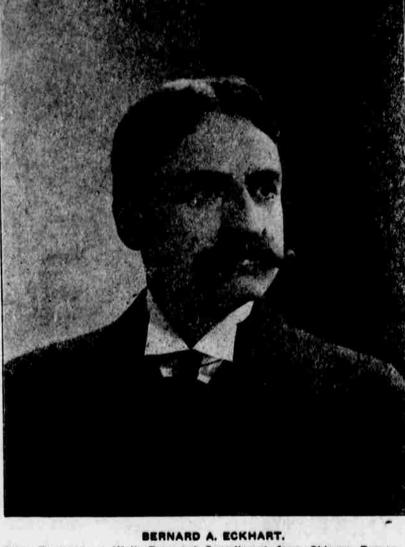
But it is difficult to get business men to unite; difficult to make them resent effectively even the most palpable extortion.

The chief hope lies in the courage. energy and business knowledge of such a man as Armour, who has the money, who is not frightened by the power of a monopoly, and who might, if he chose, be remembered as one of the real benefactors of the country by breaking down the telephone monopoly and making of the great tele phone convenience a blessing within the reach of all and as cheap, in proportion, as the national postoffice.

The telephone trust is the most grinding of the many trusts that exist

It snuffs out competition by the power of its money and the people opoly or the profits of any group of are like so many serfs to be used at its own beck and call.

n the United States.



Who Received a Well Deserved Compliment from Chicago Bureau of

phone trust and its aides and abettors

Charles F. DeWoody, division super States—even in the Klondike, where intendent in the Department of Justhe letters are carried on dog sledges. tice secret service, returned from a And sane, businessiike administratrip on which it is reported he has tion of the telephone system of this been gathering information for the Attorney-General regarding the alleged Bell telephone monopoly.

It is reported that an investigation national in its scope, is being carried on by the forces of Attorney-General That will not come at once, but a on by the forces of Attorney-General very great improvement will come, Wickersham looking to the filing of the proceedings for the dissolution of the alleged trust. An exhaustive investigation has been going on in Chicago. opoly is preposterous—there is no gation has been going on in Chicago. worse form of extortion among all the syndicate alleged to be in violation of the Sherman law.
"You have been West it is under-

stood for the purpose of getting data bearing on the alleged telephone trust, have you not?" DeWoody was

"That is a matter that I cannot possibly discuss. There is nothing that we can announce regarding any such investigation," was the reply.

We take the following from page 24 of the "Report on the Causes of Municipal Corruption in San Francisco as disclosed by the investigations of the Oliver grand jury and the prosecution of certain persons for bribery and other offenses against the Armour of Chicago is a man who Francisco, January 5, 1910:

the benefit of cheap telephone service graph Company bribed the Supervis-—if he should make up his mind to do ors to prevent the Home Telephone it. He has proved his ability as an Company or any other organization organizer; he is a man of great from obtaining a telephone franchise wealth and of unusual industry and in San Francisco. No attack of any application. It is notorious that his kind on the Pacific Telephone and working hours are from seven in the Telegraph Company was threatened morning until six in the evening, and by the Supervisors, and the sole purpose of the crime was to maintain a The idea to not visionary, for Ar profit which might be cut by the competition of business rivals. The Supervisors were paid in all over \$50,000. The managing committee of the receivers of the Chicago subway the board of directors of the company as a body—has already begun the swore before the Grand Jury that they work of giving genuinely cheep and did not know how the funds were

This report was signed by William Kent, formerly a well known alder way have installed already more than man and reformer of Chicago and six twenty-five thousand automatic tele other members of the committee aphones. They give an unlimited serv- pointed by the mayor of San Francis-

> Chicago Daily News editorial, December 19, 1911:

It has been the aim of the telephone company to do away with unlimited again and drop another nickel. service as far as possible and to require all users of its instruments to thing. go on the measured service basis. Opposition to the measured service plan is aroused whenever a patron of the telephone company is made to pay two tolls where one should be sufficient.

The ordinary person in attempting to telephone to a railroad passenger station, for example, is likely to ask for the wrong number for the purpose of his call, for so confusing is the array of titles and numbers in the telephone directory that it is often difficult to decide upon the department that is wanted. Frequently the information bureau at a railroad station, when appealed to, refers the inquirer to another telephone number in the same building. This necessitates the payment of a second toll. Telephone operators are careful to prevent the second call from being made without the payment of a second nickel.

Both the railroad companies and the telephone company should do their best to see that the arrangement of department names in the telephone directory is sufficiently clear to enable inquirers to call the first time for the number they really want.

The city ought to have a bureau of complaints to which appeals for the improvement of faulty conditions of service might be made by patrons of local public utility corporations.

From the learned telephone expert whose report was submitted to the City Council in May, 1911, we learn on pages 49 and 50, that the Bell Telephone monopoly that reaches all over the country, owns a controlling interest in the local telephone company and the Western Electrical Company. "The latter is purely a manufacturing com-

paratus and supplies." In 1904 a conparatus and supplies." In 1904 a contract was entered into between the local telephone company and the electrical company, both of them owned by the Bell monopoly, whereby the local company agreed to purchase all of its supplies from the electric company. Under the terms of this contract the electrical company agrees to deliver to the telephone company. deliver to the telephone company r.ll telephone appliances manufactured under the license of the Bell Telephone Company. The local telephone company, on the other hand, agrees to purchase all its supplies from the electrical company. Here we have a fine sample of how

freight.

On page 52 of the report of this "Expert" to the City Council we find the statement made that the Bell mesopoly charges a rental of 63 cents per station for each set of instruments

This would amount to \$183,300 yearly, but the expert discovered that the local company really paid the parent company \$355,711 last year.

parent company \$255,711 last year.

About this enormous evercharge the "expert" naively says on page 63 of the report now in the hands of the Council committee: "In justification of the payment of the difference between these amounts, or \$233,411, the Chicago company receives certain services from the parent company which it is claimed are worth the amount paid. amount paid.

These services consist of technical paratus patented by the parent com pany.

What do you think of that? And then the aldermen are asked to raise the rates on the people to help the local company out, rates should be outlawed. Rates are twice as much as the ought to be at the present time. They

It is reported that the telephone ompany has hit upon a new scheme for the extraction of the nimble nickel from the clothes of customers. The new scheme is called the short ring."

Heretofore when a call was made the telephone bells jingled a long time or until they were answered. Now, in some parts of the city they

are barely tapped. Of course if the party called does not hear the mild ring or takes the sound for a "excessed wire." or a "mistake," the caller has to try it over This nickel movement is a great

In fact, in Chicago the telephone company has discovered the richest nickel mine on earth.

Penny telephones are to be established in Detroit and there is no good reason why they should not be estab lished in Chicago. The following dispatch from Detroit explains itself: "Reduction of local telephone rates 50 per cent for the average user

elimination of the distinction between 'residences' and 'business' telephones and the establishment of a rate of \$3.30 per month and 1 cent each for outgoing messages in excess of 200 per month on single party lines, with no limit on incoming 'calls,' are provided for in an ordinance, on which a common council committee began hearings."

The manner in which the capital stock of the Chicago Telephone Company has been increased should be investigated by the Aldermen.

The city is entitled to 3 per cent of the gross receipts of the company.

The following, taken from the Chipago Daily News of December 19, 1905, shows what was talked about in former days: "Efforts to force the Chicago Tele-

phone Company to produce its books for public inspection were begun in the Circuit Court today by the city of Chicago, which asked an accounting with the company. It is declared that since 1889 the telephone company has held out between \$350,000 and \$500,000 which it should have

paid the city. The city bases its demand for an

gross receipts should be paid the city for franchise rights. The dispute is over the receipts in the territories annexed to Chicago since 1889, including the towns of Hyde Park, Cicero and Lake.

For fourteen years, it is declared. the company caused to be prepared its business, cunningly worded and calculated to deceive and mislead" the city's comptrollers. The statements purporting to show the gross receipts of the company, it is asserted, do not include any receipts from the annexed territory or from longdistance business.

Early in 1903, it is declared, Comptroller McGann discovered that the telephone company had been deceiving the city. He appealed to the corporation counsel for an opinion under the ordinance and in September, 1903, was told the company's duty is to pay 3 per cent on the receipts in the city limits as they at present exist. Since that time, the city says, it has been the custom of the city to make receipts for compensation "on account" that the city's rights might not be prejudiced in the courts. Attempts by the mayor and finance committee of the council to get a settlement from the company of the city's claims are said to have failed, the company refusing at all times to exhibit its books of account to the city's representatives.
Copies of the ordinance of 1881, give

ing the company a ninety-nine-year grant in the streets, and of the company's acceptance of the ordinance, were submitted with the demand for an accounting. The ordinance shows the company's original capital to have been \$500,000."

B. F. Weber's candidacy for Alderman in the Twenty-sixth Ward is growing stronger every day. His wellknown record as a business man and as Alderman before is well known to the people and all classes of Democrats are rallying to his support.

Albert G. Wheeler justly deserves the reputation he enjoys of being one of Chicago's leading and most highly respected financiers.

Oscar F. Mayer would prove a winner as the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer.

Judge Dunne's candidacy for governor is arousing enthusiasm all over the parent monopoly makes the sub-sidiary monopolies pile up profits for each other and the public pays the Aldermen who favor telephone

monopolies will not be in much favor with the people when election time comes around.

The more the opposition, the bigger will be Dunne's majority for Gov

The woods are full of congressional candidates. Here they are by dis

1-M. B. Madden, 2829, Michi-Frank H. Childs, 2241 Calu-Plipy B. SmithRep.

Leopold Moss, 287 Dearborn James E. McGrath, 3245 S. Park av.Dem H. E. Eckles, 46 Sherman st., Pro. Joseph H. Greer, 4114 Michi-

Joseph R. Burres, 1400 E. James R. Mann, 7221 Merrill Louis J. Behan, 5443 Prairie Morton D. HullsRep. Stephen A. FosterRep Dr. James W. WalkerRep. Orva G. Williams, 5202 Cor-

nell av.Dem. J. C. Vaughan, 6048 Jeffer-W. P. P. Ferguson, 6626 Monroe av.Pro. Edwin R. Worrell, 7213 J. O. Bentnall, 5406 Drezel

W. W. Wilson, 6711 Stewart Harry F. Atwood, Morgan

John F. Delaney, 6111 Stew-Chas. G. Kindred, 6421 Stew-J. Clifford Cox, 6329 Stewart

-Michael G. Walsh, 4738 Union James P. Roche, 1314 W. Anton Cermak, 2717 W. 25th Wm. E. Furlong, 1032 W. John E. Conerty, 4500 Union Franklin J. Reed, 8618 Ar-L. H. Chismann, 1377 Blue

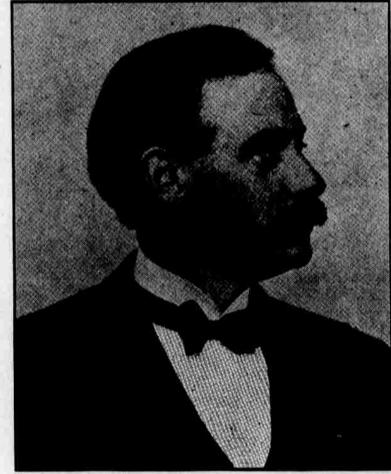
Adolph J. Sabath, 2006 S. AshlandDem. John O. Lruby, Jr., 1806 S. M. T. Cullerton, 2005 S. Ash-Scott Vandyke, 1525 Has-Joseph J. Kral, 1147 W.



JAMES A. PUGH. Whose Outer Harbor Plan Should Be Adopted.

Dr. Carl L. Barnes......Rep.
Alderman A. W. Fulton...Rep.
Carl T. Murray.....Rep.
W. J. Moxley. 1419 W. Con-J. C. Cosgrove, 744 Independ-Edmund J. Stack, 338 N. blvd.Pro. George Chant, Melrose Park, Soc. 7-William B. MasonRep.

T. Gallagher, 522 S. Sanga-9-Arthur West, 2404 N. Clark



FRED W. BLOCKI. Popular Democrat and Former City Treasurer Who Has Announced His

Candidacy for Member of the Board of Review. Charles L. HutchinsonRep. Edward AblawedeRep. William A. Peterson......Rep. W. G. Webster, 2530 N. Ked-Frederick Lundin, 558 N. John Collins, 2155 W. Huron

8-Daniel D. Coffey, 1347 Noble S. H. Malato, 521 Milwaukee

J. R. Boynton, 1824 LaSalle Frank Shiflersmith, 1489 N. -Alderman Chas. M. Thom-C. M. ModerwellRep. Everett MarshRep. George E. Foss, 711 Gordon C. DeLang, Glencoe Rep. George P. Enghard, Evans-R. J. Finnegan, 5818 Mag-



WILLIAM L. O'CONNELL. Leader of the Forces Working for Dunne for Governor,